

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

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VOL. II.

PHOENIX, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1890.

NO. 42

AFTER THE BATTLE

Details of the Wounded Knee Affair.

A Number of Other Affrays Reported.

An Assault Upon a Wagon Train. Skirmishing Near Pine Ridge.

OMAHA, December 30.—A dispatch to the Bee from its special correspondent regarding yesterday's battle says the Indians waited until the dismounted troops were gathered in groups about the tepees, searching for arms, and then suddenly threw down their blankets and poured in volleys from their rifles.

The fact that the soldiers were grouped in a compact body explains the great execution done.

It took the troops but a moment, however, to recover from their surprise. Maddened by the sight of their comrades lying dead and dying on the ground, the soldiers poured in their fire with frightful effect.

Through the cloud of smoke a body could be seen, here and there, running away, but not many of them. They were pursued and most of them were soon brought to a stop by bullets. They continued shooting until killed or their ammunition was exhausted.

There were many single-handed combats between wounded soldiers and Indians. After the first few minutes, when the Gatling and Hotchkiss guns could be used, they were turned loose on such fugitives as were flying down the ravines.

It was a war of extermination. It was difficult to restrain the troops. About the only tactics was to kill, while it could be done. Whenever an Indian could be seen, the firing was directed to him, and so it went on until not a live buck was in sight.

A NUMBER OF SQUADS KILLED. OMAHA, December 30.—In the course of a story sent to the Bee from Pine Ridge late tonight, a correspondent says: Besides some who fell in the gullies, 116 warriors and forty squaws were lying dead on the ground at Wounded Knee yesterday. The squaws were not killed with any particular intent, but because they were mixed up with squads of bucks. The squaws also busied themselves running around with scalping knives, trying to stab the wounded soldiers.

HUNTING IN THE RENOVATES. OMAHA, December 30.—The Bee's Rushville, Nebraska, correspondent says Colonel Henry is coming into Pine Ridge with 700 Indians from the Bad Lands. This number is believed to include all the remnants of the rebels on the reservation and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement. It has cost the lives of about 250 Indians and twenty-five or thirty soldiers to offset this result, if, indeed, peace is established.

ANOTHER BATTLE. Burning of a Mission Church Causes a Brush With Indians Last Night. CHICAGO, December 30.—The Inter-Ocean's special from Pine Ridge, to-night, says: "A courier brought in word this afternoon that the Catholic mission on White Clay creek is on fire. Hopes are entertained that the priests and sisters have not been killed. The Seventh Cavalry immediately started for the scene. The smoke can be seen from the agency."

The correspondent says as he writes he hears the boom of Hotchkiss guns in the direction of the mission, indicating that the troops are engaged in a fight there. It is impossible to get any further particulars this evening.

No fears are entertained for the safety of Pine Ridge agency, now that the main body of the troops are there. Besides Two Strikes, Little Wound, Big Road, Short Bull, Kicking Bear and Jack Red Cloud have vanished from the agency, with most of their warriors.

SIX SOLDIERS KILLED. OMAHA, Neb., December 31.—The Bee's correspondent at Pine Ridge says: It is reported to General Brooke to-night that six more of the Seventh Cavalry have been killed and many wounded out at the Catholic Mission. Particulars are not obtainable.

AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS. Official Reports Received of the Several Indian Affrays.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received a dispatch from Agent Roger, of the Pine Ridge agency, saying that while soldiers were disarming Big Foot and his band after their surrender, a fight took place which resulted in the killing of about 300 Indians and several soldiers, including Captain Wallace, with a number of wounded.

Two Strikes and party camped on White Clay Creek, just below Red Cloud's house, and opened fire on the agency from the hill tops opposite the boarding school, wounding two soldiers. The police returned this fire, killing two of Two Strikes' Indians and wounding two others. Two Strikes and his band have retreated and are supposed to be trying to make their way back to the Bad Lands.

A MESSAGE FROM MILES. WASHINGTON, December 30.—General Schofield this afternoon received the following telegram from General Miles:

dated Hermosa, South Dakota: "General Brooke telegraphs as follows: 'Colonel Forsythe says sixty-two dead Indian men were counted on the plain where the attempt was made to disarm Big Foot's band and where the fight began, on the other parts of the ground there were eighteen more. These do not include those killed in the ravine, where dead warriors were seen but not counted. Six were brought in badly wounded and six others were with a party of twenty-three women and children which Captain Jackson had to abandon when attacked by about 150 Brule Indians from the agency. This accounts for ninety-two men killed and leaves but a few alive and unhurt. The women and children broke for the hills when the fight commenced. Few of them were hurt and they were brought in. Thirty-nine are here, of which number twenty-one are wounded. Had it not been for the attack by the Brules, an accurate count would have been made, but the ravines were not searched afterwards.'"

"I think this shows there will be very little apprehension from Big Foot's band in the future. A party of forty is reported as held by scouts at the head of Mexican creek. These consists of all sizes and cavalry from Rosebud will bring them in, if it is true."

MILES GIVEN FULL POWER. WASHINGTON, December 30.—Secretary Proctor conferred with President Harrison this morning regarding Indian matters. The Secretary says that, as General Miles was given ample discretionary power, no action is necessary to-day at this end of the line.

General Miles adds: "These Indians under Big Foot, were the most desperate. There were thirty-eight of the remainder of sitting Bull's following, that joined Big Foot and thirty that broke away from Humph's following when he took his band and sitting Bull's Indians to Fort Bennett. Before leaving their camps on Cheyenne River, they cut up their harness and broke their wagons and started south for the Bad Lands. Troops were placed between them and the Bad Lands and they never succeeded in joining the hostiles. All their movements were anticipated and their severe loss at the hands of the Seventh Cavalry may be a wholesome lesson to the other Sioux."

General Schofield said it was most unfortunate, but he did not see how it could have been averted. He sent a telegram to Miles, saying that he (Miles) would be master of the situation very soon.

REPORT OF DEAD AND WOUNDED. WASHINGTON, December 30.—The Surgeon-General has received from Medical Director Rache, at Pine Ridge, a report of the casualties among the troops yesterday, as follows: "Captain Wallace and twenty-five men of the Seventh Cavalry and one Indian scout killed. Lieutenant Garlington, Seventh Cavalry, Lieutenant Hawthorne, Second Artillery, and thirty-eight men wounded. Many of the wounds are severe. Hospital Steward Smith was killed. We have also about thirty wounded Indians."

SUMBER OF INDIANS KILLED. WASHINGTON, December 30.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs late this afternoon received a telegram from Special Agent Cooper, at Pine Ridge, saying in yesterday's fight 150 Indians were killed and thirty wounded and captured.

He also states that Indians attacked a wagon train this morning two miles north of the agency, killing one soldier of the advance guard.

ATTACK ON A WAGON TRAIN. Indians Attempt to Capture the Seventh Cavalry Supplies.

OMAHA, Neb., December 30.—A Rushville special says this morning that thirty Indians belonging to Two Strikes' band tried to capture the provision train of the Ninth Cavalry two miles from Pine Ridge. All the Indians were killed. People are flocking into town by the hundreds.

CHICAGO, December 30.—A special from Pine Ridge gives the following account of this morning's skirmish: The Seventh and Ninth Cavalry were returning from the scene of yesterday's battle, followed by a wagon train. About four miles from the agency a band of Indians, headed by Two Strikes, dashed at the train with the intention of rushing it off to the Bad Lands. The cavalry quickly returned, and a fight followed, in which it is estimated twenty or thirty Indians were wounded, more or less seriously. One soldier was killed and two wounded. The sudden outbreak of Two Strikes' men, followed the receipt of the news of yesterday's fight and there is considerable apprehension lest many others of the supposed friendlies will follow their example. General Brooke, however, is quite sure no more will run away.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. J. Eldridge Pierce, secretary of the City Building and Loan Association, Wilmington, Del., is missing and is said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$45,000.

Rev. Robert E. Coyle, pastor of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago, has accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church, Oakland, Cal.

At Indianapolis last night Tommy Wilson, feather weight, defeated Tommy Miller, of that city, in three rounds. Miller was not in it and was badly punished.

Miss Helen Newell, daughter of President Newell, of the Lake Shore road, and James R. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield, were married last night at Chicago.

J. M. Hellman, uncle of I. W. and W. M. Hellman, the well known bankers, died at Los Angeles yesterday of paralysis. He was one of the old residents of that city and a retired merchant.

A Polish Hegira. A movement among Polish inhabitants in the direction of newly founded colonies in Brazil has been stopped. The emigrants in Posen have issued a notice that the North German Lloyd will convey no more German subjects to Brazil.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Sharp Argument Over the Elections Bill.

Colorado Senators Oppose the Measure.

The House Meets, Only to Adjourn Over Again to Next Friday.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Mr. Gorman made a point that no quorum was present when the Senate met today. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to secure the attendance of absentees.

When a quorum was secured the credentials of Fred Dubois, Senator-elect from Idaho, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Reagan gave notice of two amendments to the Aldrich closure resolution. The Elections bill was then taken up.

Mr. Hoar continued his speech. He reminded the Southern Senators that they had pledged their official oath and honor as men that they would give their devotion to the constitutional amendments, if they were only let back into their old condition in the Union, free from the consequences of the rebellion, and now they were denouncing those amendments. He recalled the Copiah massacre in Mississippi, the murder of Fred Matthews and the burning of his widow's house, and said that now that widow's son, a Republican postmaster, had been shot down in the streets of Carrollton, the home of Senator George.

"How long," Mr. Hoar asked, "shall the murder of men because they are Republicans be the only claim to which Republicans are indifferent?" In conclusion Mr. Hoar, addressing himself directly to the Southern Senators, told them they had exhausted every other policy and failed; "Now try justice."

Mr. Wolcott made an animated speech against the bill. It was, he said, a source of great regret to him to be called upon to differ with any considerable number of his party and to decline to support the path of older leaders pointed out, but he felt that the session was through and daylight was not yet visible. There were before the Senate measures of vast importance that would fail for another year, at least, unless acted upon. He mentioned the bill, the Apportionment, Pure Food, Copyright and Land Court bills. But it was not only because these measures were clamoring for recognition that he felt compelled to oppose the Elections bill. If the session were to last indefinitely and none of the vital measures pending, he would still vote against it. The pending bill should not become a law because it involved federal interference and espionage at other than national elections, and such interference was contrary to the spirit of American institutions, and an obstacle to the right of every citizen to elect his representatives.

The people of the United States, Mr. Wolcott said, wanted no more civil strife and it would be impossible to enforce such a law against the united opposition of the white populations. An attempt would bring back the old days of terror and the colored race would be the sufferers. There were other things more important and vital to the welfare of the nation than that the colored citizens of the South should cast a ballot. Referring to the question put by Mr. Eustis to Mr. Dolph, regarding the constitutionality of the bill, Mr. Wolcott said Mr. Dolph's answer was not satisfactory. He (Wolcott) could not speak for Oregon but he gave it as his opinion that in Colorado, if such a state of affairs existed and the Chinese vote was opposed to a united and intelligent white vote, hostile vote in some way and by some method would govern the state (applause). If Congress did not foment trouble the time would surely come when the white voters of the South would be hardly as unanimous as now. The signs of the times pointed to serious differences among them and when those differences became solid and the colored voter would be in demand. If the Republicans had every southern member of the next House they would still be short of a majority. Two years from now, when the beneficial tariff law had time to demonstrate its wisdom, and when the new tariff association of the Southern Republic representation, which the bill sought to give, but there was another and weightier reason why the bill should be defeated. For a quarter of a century, out from poverty and despair, the South has been struggling forth to get to its feet on the solid rock of material prosperity; and in view of the marvelous growth and transformation now taking place in the Southern States, it would be unwise and unpatriotic for Congress to interfere in the conduct of its internal affairs. Rejecting in the prosperity of every action of the private country, he (Wolcott) was unwilling to thrust, with his vote, on that people, at this time, a measure which seemed to them but a renewal of a strife and bitterness which was foreign to and dangerous to the freedom of Republican institutions. (General applause in the gallery.)

The Elections bill was then laid aside informally and the Financial bill taken up.

Mr. Stewart addressed the Senate briefly. The purpose of the bill, he said, was to purchase 12,000,000 ounces of silver now held by speculators and to issue \$200,000,000 of bonds, to be held as the basis of the National bank circulation. Its provisions were for the relief of the gamblers, silver speculators and National banks. "Such a purchase of silver would temporarily increase its price and thereby, to some extent, benefit some of my constituents, but they are not asking for benefit at any such price. They prefer to bide their time and wait until there were enough votes in Congress to enact into a law the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Mr. Reagan spoke in favor of free coinage and against the pending measure; also speaking in opposition to the

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House. WASHINGTON, December 30.—After the House had been read and approved the House adjourned until Friday.

The Carrollton Killing. WASHINGTON, December 30.—President Harrison, with the assistance of Postmaster-General Wamaker, is making an investigation into the recent killing of Postmaster Matthews, at Carrollton, Miss. Senator George today received a letter from the Baptist minister at Carrollton, saying the killing was the result of a personal difficulty and that politics did not enter into the case.

Speculating on the Elections Bill. WASHINGTON, December 30.—There was considerable discussion among members of the House today, regarding the Elections bill. One prominent Republican says he does not think it will pass the Senate, but if it should, it cannot get through the House, unless there is a Republican quorum, which is almost impossible to secure.

Corn Admitted Free Into Mexico. WASHINGTON, December 30.—The Bureau of American Republics has information that the president of Mexico has approved the bill recently passed by the congress of that republic admitting corn from the United States free of duty.

Stamped Envelopes Stolen. WASHINGTON, December 30.—Over 20,000 stamped envelopes have been stolen from the Government agency, at Hartford, Connecticut, and sold, by a former employee.

The New Surgeon-General. WASHINGTON, December 30.—The Senate has confirmed Colonel Charles Sutherland as Surgeon-General of the army.

THE OMAHA BRIDGE WAR

THE ST. PAUL AND ROCK ISLAND ARE FIRM ON THE POINT.

Jay Gould Claims That the Agreement is Absurd—Too Low a Rental for so Valuable a Privilege.

CHICAGO, December 30.—President Miller, of the St. Paul road, commenting on the statement made by President Dillon, of the Union Pacific, said this evening that he was glad to hear that the tripartite agreement was still in force, as nearly every body else thought it was dead. If it is still in force he is at a loss to know how the traffic agreement between the Union Pacific and the Northwestern roads can stand. By the terms of one the other cannot exist. The St. Paul road, he said, will endeavor, through legal proceedings, to enforce their contract for the use of the bridge terminals.

President Cable, of the Rock Island, expressed similar sentiments. Neither he nor Mr. Miller would express an opinion as to whether their contracts with the Union Pacific were in violation of the regulations of that road to the Government. What steps they have taken regarding legal proceedings were also kept quiet. Still, the general impression seems to be that Gould will gain his point in keeping the Rock Island and St. Paul out of Omaha. If he does it is not at all certain that they will carry out their original project of building an independent bridge.

GOULD'S VERSION. NEW YORK, December 30.—Jay Gould today said the alleged leases with the Rock Island were, as a business transaction, the most ridiculous and absurd he ever encountered. The United States Senate committee, in its report, states that the Union Pacific terminals at Omaha and Kansas City are worth at the lowest appraisement, \$15,000,000. For the use of such a property the sum proposed to be paid was utterly insignificant. Gould says he has no reason to apprehend that the matter would unfavorably affect the President's agreement.

"I have been in communication, by

MINERAL WEALTH

Contained in the Bradshaw Mountains.

The Views of Superintendent O. F. Place.

Ore Shipments From the Famous Crowned King Mine—Need of a Railway.

"I located mines in the Bradshaw mountains in 1872 and have been in the mining business ever since," said Manager O. F. Place, of the Crowned King mine, of a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday in the course of a conversation relative to the rich mining properties of the Bradshaw mountains.

"Can you give the readers of THE REPUBLICAN some idea of the benefit that will be derived from a development of the resources of that region by the creation of facilities for shipping the ore of the mines, Mr. Place?"

"Well, I might give them some idea, but if I should tell the truth concerning the wealth of the Bradshaw mountains people would not believe it, so that to give them an idea it would be impossible to comprehend the needs of the country by a comparison. We have these needs, with the facilities furnished by the wagon road just completed. Wagon roads are not what we need, though they of course help. What we want are railroads. I am sufficiently conservative, when I say that the Bradshaw mountains are a silver mine, which never can be utilized by the world until we have railroads. There are mines located all over the mountains that cannot be developed without transportation facilities. Some of them, of course, contain higher grade ore than others, but they will all produce their metal."

"The Crowned King mine and the Moody & Place mines are abutting properties and are both organizations that I created. The Crowned King I purchased in 1877 and have been working it since, and today I can say that we are getting better and better. We have a ten-stamp mill, about one mile from the mine. Our mill has plates, pans, settlers and four 'True Vanner' concentrators. We have from fifteen to thirty men employed, but mostly in the way of development work. We are now opening about 1000 cubic feet of ore per day and using at the mill from 150 to 200 cubic feet. It takes nine cubic feet to a ton of ore. We are accumulating a good deal of ore, running our fine and poorest ore through the mill, and design to ship the heaviest."

"What is the extent of the Crowned King ledge?"

"That I can not answer, for we do not know. We have neither foot nor hanging wall, and cannot estimate the extent of the ore."

"To what extent have you developed the mine?"

"We have shafts, winzes and three tunnels. No. 1 tunnel is in over a thousand feet in the mountain, with a perpendicular depth at its face of between 300 and 400 feet. Four hundred feet from the mouth or entrance to this tunnel we have a shaft from the surface to the tunnel 135 feet. Eight hundred feet up the mountain from the mouth of this tunnel is the entrance of No. 2 tunnel, which is 530 feet with a perpendicular depth at its face of about 215 feet. At 280 feet from the face a wing 115 feet connects No. 3 tunnel, which is in about 150 feet. In addition to this we have a double compartment shaft sunk on the line of the Crowned King and Moody & Place properties, fifty feet in depth. All of these openings are and have been continuously in good order, giving us continuous ore for over 1000 feet."

"Within the past few weeks we have struck a body of very rich ore. It is a vein about thirty inches wide and assays from \$178.50 to \$560.19 per ton, varying in the percentage of gold and silver. It is my impression that our mine will ultimately run out of ore."

"There are a number of other mines running in my vicinity. The Tiger mine is now being put in shape to work. It is about three miles south of us. It is a mine that has been retarded by litigation and trouble between the owners, but is now in new hands and being revived with unquestionable success. Then there is the Ore Bella, a mile and a half from the Tiger. They are working a ten-stamp mill and doing good work."

"Phelps, Dodge & Co. are now grading for a smelter at Logansport and have mines, at Logansport, and they will connect the Boggs and Hackberry with the Senator, a mine nearer Prescott, by a narrow gauge railroad or tramway. They are also building a mill at the Senator and have a smelter at Copper Basin, but expect to use the latter plant for refining to the Boggs smelter. This is a powerful company, being backed by millions of money."

"There are a number of good mines too in my vicinity which are not at present being worked. They are the Boggs, the California, the Benton, the Edgemoor and many others. They are all patented properties, but cannot be worked for want of transportation facilities."

"Do you not think that with a railroad into this rich country a smelter and reduction works could be practically and profitably located at Phoenix?"

"There certainly would have to be such works, either at Phoenix or at the mines, and as all could not have them, a central mill, capable of accommodating all, would certainly be a necessity. If we had facilities today, I could put into a sampling works at Phoenix twenty-five carloads of ore per day."

"Are you not now making arrangements for shipping ore over the new wagon road?"

"Yes, I am contracting with freighters to haul all they can. The question of shipping depends entirely upon the capacity of the freighters. We can drop from 50 to 100 tons per day."

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THE PACIFIC SLOPE

Arrest of a Notorious Opium Smuggler.

Robbery of an Official in Tucson.

King Kalakaua to Leave for Home Soon—Murder in Oregon.

TACOMA, December 30.—Charles La Belle, arrested at Olympia tonight, was brought here tonight and lodged in jail. La Belle is called the prince of smugglers, because he has for years defied the United States Government and is said to have smuggled hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of opium over the line and laughed at the customs officials. Throughout the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad he is known, and while on British soil he makes no attempt to conceal his identity or business. He is under indictment in the United States Court in Jeffersonville, Indiana, for smuggling 1800 pounds of opium. The authorities have reason to believe that his success has resulted from assistance given by friends on this side of the line.

KALAKAUA'S VISIT. To Be Ended Sooner Than Was Anticipated—British Disapproval. SAN FRANCISCO, December 30.—The visit to this country of King Kalakaua will terminate sooner than was expected. The King's health has been much improved since his arrival here on the United States ship Charleston and it is his intention to return to Honolulu on the Charleston during the first week in January.

Advices received from Honolulu indicate that the recent departure of the King gave rise to considerable comment on the part of resident British officials, who regarded with disapproval the incident of Kalakaua's accepting the courtesy of an American man of war.

MURDERED FOR MONEY. A Dead Man Discovered Near Pendleton, Oregon. PENDLETON, Ore., December 30.—A dead man was found, Sunday, in the bushes on the reservation, near the railway, fifteen miles east of Pendleton.